AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS.

lence of The N. T. Tribune PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

All my letters lately have been too much perfamed with powder, so I leave Sevastopel, like an English bank bill, half here and half there, till the two parts can be united for use; and now let us talk of other things.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant are at St Cloud: they left theex-Queen Amelia in Brussels at the tomb of her daughter the Queen of the Belgians, for it was on the ansiver-ary of his mother's death that the duke arrived here. Their highnesses visited the garden of Plants, and went to the races in the Champs de Marson Sunday-both entertainments rather less right royal than these offered to the Queen of England ; but there is but one Victeris, and fêtes superlative must be kept for her. One's head is turned in divining who can come mext to see the emperor : crowns and beirs presumptive seem wild in the reel around his throne, and vie with each other in homage to its scepter. Portugal has been petted-Wales amused-the Queen caressed. Politics has turned Ray ot back Sardin's has been laid up by improdences at the chase-Crimea detains the Sultan ; but all these will come in time with legions of other miracles, bearing "Nil admirari," on their banners.

The Muniteur announces, officially, the prospects of the Empress, and last Sunday public pracers commenced for her health and preservation, and the "realization of the happy hopes of the "pire" What feter await the little Prince! Those who were college boys when the King of Rome was announced to the world, recollect how the hats and hurrahs rent the air when the twentysecond gun was heard, for the salvo was to twenty one guns for a daughter and one hundred and one for a sen, and vacations of rejoicing to follow in the schools. But history sets sad stars for sons born at the Tuileries; never since a remote period has such a one mounted the throne of his period has such a one had been sovereigns to die father; it is neither the place for sovereigns to die mor to be born, according to the rules of fate

Now, I pray you lend me Ariadne's thread to lead me from this lab rinth of history, politics and war-away from Paris, its crowded streets and Babel promenades-and leave me to repose in country space and quietness; or, do you choose to follow as 7 not to any o' those grand reserts—Ver-sailles, St. Cloud, St. Germain or Fontatoebleau these are all Parisian, or rather too abnormal, so crewded are they still with strangers. You cannot do better than to be our shadows, if you are weary of the " thundering on and ever on " of cities. Come back to our souvenirs, for we consecrated the remnant of those crystal autumn days which love France so well to rambles about a chosen spot, unwritten and unknown, which remains still as virgin of ancient fame as of modern travellers' Sequestered from railroads and steamers the little village of Chenevieres and its surrounding parks, live in their primeval calm-a charm et I profane in putting it in print, but in writing I always forget I am going to type. It is a bappy illusion, too, sometimes, else how could I write "foreshortened" about a picture if I thought you might read it "foreshadou out some obliviousness of publicity, could I think "Basilie" while my scribe wrote "Basilisk." True, the great serpent out possesses churches, but I never desired to install him in the sanctuary. I do not know what name the monster may take in print-Apollyon, perhaps, for it is another name be goes by. at all events, I can always exonerate the Printer's youngest from any ill intention. vices will be virtues beside the faults of my tipsy pen. With these reflections a month ago, I lorged more than ever for "a lodge in some vast wilder "ness," and thus we set out to seek it. Do not suppose I use the edit rial "we"—I dare not assume so much importance—I mean B and I You know already B., and bereafter I shall call s it Bé." Do not neglect the accent; that makeher the most affectionace of French pet names.

was one Friday morning that Olympe, our rosy bonne, brought us our chocolate much earlier than usual At half-past eight we descended the staircase. All the pension was still—the few school girls of vacation time were at prayers; only Mathibee a little wandering Jewess while the Ceristians pray, stood in the passage, and twisted about the baunisters. As we passed she held up her forehead to be kissed, and wished us "bo "voyage," looking very much surprised at seeing us ready to go out so early. We walked down the Faubourg and up the Boulevards to our earriage depot. Such an early promenade in Paris reveals much which later hours c occal. streets are scarcely swept; shop-windows are being cleaned; no women but those with caps or handkerchiefs on their heads are seen. Some are leden with baskets of the day's provisions; others alippered and uncombed, are seeking milk or broth for breakfast. Workmen are still on their way to their labors, with bread under their arms for lunch; handcarts are coming from the Halle loaded with vegetables, fruits, and flowers; porters and grocery women sit at the corpers of streets eating coffee, chocolate, or soup from large black bowls. All fashionable Paris is asleep short skirts, cap, and blouses are the coatumes the streets: their matinal wearers are tolerable cleanly looking, and cheerful in spite of high rents and dear bread. A familiar tutoye is their language, which is sometimes interspersed with un polished puns and jokes; but ill-nature is rarely expressed, and profanity almost never. Dieu" takes the place in French of what Figaro of the English language. curious how all pations consider swearing a neces aity of our tongue. You know how the Chinese name the English little ones; and the French often repeat to me the only two words they know of our

inguage. We mistock our way a little, but were finally plainly directed to our destination-"the pot "detain"—(the tin pot)—a curious name for the great emp rium which we found. The place was covered with a glass roof, and crowded with con veyances varying from the small light omnibus to others of twice their size, beside the lumbering diligences which traverse distant provinces. The borses pawed, conductors rattled the clock-work which numbers their passengers, men climbed up to the imperial, women and bundles filled interiors

A small, pert, round eved women officiated at

the bureau which we entered. She wrote fast, changed money rapidly, answered questions quickly and politely, and repeated places, times, rates and distances in the high toned sing song of a school boy's Latin verb. She promised us places at 9 o'clock, and assured our arrival at La Varrenne, a distance of 18 miles, in an hour and a half, taking only a sou a mile for all her trouble But when she called for our names to put them on her list, then came my embarrassment. I gave her mine. She declared it unpronounce shie and impos-sible. I did not think of Be's. The little business. woman was not the least in the world confused: without raising her round eyes, she promptly asked my Christian same. "Madame -- !" I might have replied Mary, or cited the name of any respectable saint, but in spite of me I said "Sophic." "Bien-Madame Sophic" murmured she in writing. Be tittered, adding "Capital name for a milliper's sign," and maintaining, too, that I reddened and grew reider. Meantime the conductor called out "Madame Sophie, two places." This put the elimax to Be's amusement and to my signity. I really was anaoyed. How much there is is a name, and in the when and the where and by whom pronounced. I do not believe "a rose by "any other rame would smell as aweet." I felt myself even in bad odor from identity with that un-fortunate Madame S. An old-clothes man sand his usual tune close to us. I fancied he called his wife, too, "Madame Sophie." It was only till we had gene far up the Boulevards that the impression of my cognomen began to fade. We passed the Piace de la Bastille, and the colemn column of July, and tugged along the Faubourg St. An toine. Queer names still held a certain prece-dence in our impressions. Saints, soldiers, and the Virgin, figure largely on continental signs Even "Le pauvre diable" and "L'enfant Jesus

long since occurred the affray which caused the of several gens d'armes; for in spite of its amiability, the butchers, bakers, and people are at

words' points with the Government. On the Place du Trône we passed a regiment of soldiers coming in from Vincennes. Many of them were beardless, soft cheeked boys, learning their first steps to bevastopol. It is sad to see those pess.nt youth, wearing still the ruddy brown brought from their quiet homes, fitted into sol-dier's gear, with alm at a certain doom in the present war. The conscription is well called the peasants nightmare. The rich may buy off their sone, but the poor have to hope but in the Virgin But all this merits treatment from a more graphic n than that I hold. We often meet new recruits in Paris, coming from the railway stations -so green and awkward in their uniforms, often walk-ing tender footed in their soldier shoes, some looking up grand in their little dignity of gun and knapsack while others seem to think of something behind. One of those younglings came here a little while ago to bid his sister, one of the servants He was off for the war, all flushed with pride. Now Victorine is in mourning for him shall never forget how she tore off her cap and held her face in her hands when she heard the sad news. But we follow the soldiers too far from the Barrière du Trène.

The various entrances to Paris vie with each other in elegance. All have some architectural pretensions, but the Barrière du Trône and the Arc de l'Etoile rival each other in grandeur of expression : both occupy elevated sites and command majestic approaches to the city. The latter inter-cepts the way from Neuilly and the Bois de ulegne to the Champs Elysées and the Tuileries and is all patrician in position: the latter is all plebelan and revolutionary in association—it stands between Vincennes and the Faub org St. Autoine. The gates of the Barriere du Trône are flanked by octroi offices : beside these rise lofty columns, surmounted, one by St. Louis, the other by Philippe Auguste. Louis and Philippe combined perpetu-ate the name of the King who raised the statues. From this barrier a long, wide, straight avenue leads on three or four miles to Vincennes. All the way we could look back to Paris. The towers of Notre Dame magnified by the morning haze, rose between the columns of St. Louis and Philippe Auguste: sometimes a ray of light twinkled on the spire of the Sainte Chapelle. The great kings seemed placed there on purpose to overlook their immertal structures. route soon interested us as much as the monu-ments of the fading city. We saw scarcely a priments of the fading city. vate carriage, but great loads of hay ted up little bundles, grain, stone for parements, and carts of wood nicely piled, each little stick marked on the end with chalk, formed long lines moving on to the all consuming ci y. Following us were numbers of carts which had deposited their contents at the early morning market. These we driven all by women, who tooked eleepy and tired. many nodding as their horses jogged home. Be side the handkerchief on the head these women usually wear another bright checked one around the neck, puned down exactly in the middle be-hind, and crossed and fastened at the two corners over the breast in front. All looked tidy, and some

burned, brown faces. The long straight avenue which we had followed found its first curve at the fortress of Vincennes. and our own musings, too, wound around these fortifications of the middle ages. Only one of the nine great towers which once flanked the fortress now remains. Before it is a drawbridge which leads across a fosse that surrounds the fort we came back by moonlight, we admired again the grim giant, and regretted the eight others which have been destroyed in sacrifice to medern principies of fortification. The famous donjon stands the court-another fort within fort-intrenched by its own fosse, and approached by its own drawbridges.

showed an edge of clean white linen around the

throat. Their configres hid the hair, except a lew

pipe-stem curls, and gave great relief to their

What Titanic grandeur the moons of the middle ages saw in these massive piles of defense! Then, high loop-holed walls connected the nine outer towers around the donion, and outside all, in the encircling fosse, flowed water forty feet in depth, and twice as wide as deep. Then, wondrous majesty presided everywhere, even when the stern towers stood under arms in silence. But imagine all inflamed with rage and fire—the place lost and won, as by the English under Henry VI. and you have a picture of the hostilities of olden times which existed between the French and their pres ent allies.

Philippe Auguste and Saint Louis, who still overlook the fortress, first frequented the region of Vincennes The former surrounded the forest with thick walls and constructed therein a hotel in which he found repose from the pleasures of the chase. Louis IX, called Saint Louis, visited often this manor, and according to the naif Joinville. "The good saint, after he had heard mass in Summer, went into the wood of Vincennes, and there sat down at the foot of an oak, and made us all sit down around him. And all those who had affairs with the King came and spoke to him without any hussar or other one to prevent

Charles the Bel and Henry V of England died Philippe of Valois built the donj in at Vincennes. Philippe of Valois built the donj in and Charles V the chapel of the fortress. Louis XI was pleased to add embellishments to the place, and devoted the donjon to the victims of his fero Succeeding monarcha seemel cious tyranny. averse to living beneath the same roof as their prisoners of State, and sought royal residences elsewhere. But Charles IX turned back to the home of his ancestors, dragging thither his melan choly, and found solace in the solemn security of Vincennes. There he terminated his life emper the homicide day of St. Bartholemew Louis XIII added to the new constructions of Marie di Medicis, who had great affection fofortress and its palace. Louis XIV completed the designs of his father, but they offered a residence urted to the tastes of the young king; the tombs of his ancestors were too hear: the towers of Se. Denis were ever in sight, and so uprose

The frequent sojourn of kings at the chateau did not deprive the donjon of its odious celebrity. From the time of Louis XI it had been a prison of during the Fronde the great Confé was prisoner there, whose pastime was to tend the flowers of its gardens, and neace Mille Souderi in allusion to Condé in her verses, cites Apollo as one ergaged in warfare and begs us not to be astonisted in seeing here Mars as gardner. Here, too, the last of the Condes-the last of that race who would hold a rank intermediate between angels and men if it existed-here at Vincennes, where the difficulties of the Fronde confined for a time his most illustrious ancestor, the Duke of Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon "Hic Cicidet, engraved on marble the color of blood, and set on t tase of black marked the spot where he died. The fine marble group in the church, erected to the memory of the unfortunate Duke, has been removed to an obscure side chapel, rather closet, in the recent restorations of the tuilding by the present Emperor. It is well, too. that such a Conument be hidden from public view

during the present regime.

After we had passed the fortress the spires of the chapel att acted our attention. One of them is still surrounded by a crescent, and that without the least compliment intended to the Turks. The mad lover Henry II scopted the crescept as the en sign of his adored Diana of Poitiers. His initials with hers are interlaced about the church here, and on the Louvre and other public buildings of Diana was the most worshiped of his divinities-the most cherished of his angels. Her likeness in academic nature holds state among celestial beings in one of the famous painted wir church at Vincennes. Diana was a legacy from Henry H's father, Francis I, of whom she was also the favorite. None other than Ninon ever held charms so powerful around father and

" Tous étalent frappés et tous étalent morts The memory of La Valliere, too, had its birth at Vincennes. There she betrayed her love for the

We rode on; we lost sight of the stains of cruelty and crime upon the fortress, and mused on its have their fashionable shops. In passing, we noticed the image of the Virgin and child over a baker's door, and it was there, I believe, that not ancient romance and loves, and thought the history of seven hundred years draped gracefully those grim high walls.

At Revolu. AFFAIRS IN THE PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Perlin, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855. Our bureau of statistics has just given us the census of the city, from which the following facts are drawn: The population of the city at the end of June, including the soldiery, was 454,918 souls -placing Berlin, according to the latest census which has come under my notice, a little above Vienna, and giving it the fifth place a noog European capitals-London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Berlin, Vienna-and the

first place among the cities of Germany. To show how carefully the increase and decrease of the population of the city is recorded, I quote from the papers the monthly report for August and the weekly report for Sept. 28-reports regularly published by the Bureau of statistics, the duties of which office are made comparatively easy, by severe police regulations compelling all classes of persons interested, as parents letters of rooms, hotel keepers and the like, to report any addition or diminution of the number of persons in their families or establishments.

In the month of August, says the report, were reported as born in Berlin. 600 boys and 570 girls-Total, 1,170 children. The deaths were 290 men-288 women, 429 boys, \$56 girls. Total, 1.363 per sons giving 193 more deaths than births. Am ong the births were seventy six boys and eighty-one girls, illegitimate children, and eleven pairs of twins: twenty-eight boys and twenty three girls stillborn. The p-pulation was increased by the immigration and settlement of 1,310 persons masculine, and 562 feminine. Total, 1,-72. On the other hand there was a decrease owing to the removal of 1.601 per sons masculine and 512 feminine. Total, 2.113. A comparison therefore of births and deaths, and of immigration with the emigration, shows a deer-ase of the population of the city for August of

434 persons. Then follows a comparison of this mouth with August of last year, of which I give only the totals. Buths in August, 1854, 1,435; deaths, 1,076; illegitimate children, 269, (a little more than one seventh); twins, twenty three pairs; emigration surpassed immigration by 602—the result having been a decrease of the population of the city of 243 persons. The weekly report of Sept 25 shows reported births, 298; ceaths, 376; surplus of deaths, seventy-six-eleven less births and 170 more deaths than during the corresponding week

A comparison of the statistics for some years back shows that in the last few years the increase of the city from immigration has seriously diminished, which is justly attributed to the effect of the laws and police regulations in regard to the exercise of trades and gaining a settlement in the

I find upon examining the latest police book of regulations in the office in our street, that in some minor points, such as the matter of the certificate of confirmation, &c., the regulations have been lightened, and the picture in my last letter was a little too strongly shaded for the condition of the laws in this particular city, just now—the objects of these laws being now better reached by a decides increase in the property qualifications no sary to a residence, and a new regulation, of which

For a short period during 1848 the old guild laws were thrown aside and all trades and professions were made comparatively free. When the reaction came it was helped onward wonderfully by the members of the old guilds who found their monopoles seriously invaded, and early in 1849 the Government gained these classes generally by returning to the old order of things, and indeed in some respects by placing new difficulties in the way of competition on the part of such as are not Ber-liners by birth The effect of the orders relating to handicrafts, of February, 1849, and of the new taxes upon incomes and settlement in the city, will be seen in the following figures.

The increase of the population of Berlin from immigration, (as given by statistics so carefully made, as above shown.) was, for the year

1838. 4 981 1842 . 8 8 6 1846 . 12 541 1850 . . 11 280
1839. 6 225 1843 . 11,223 1847 . 11,076 1851 . . 13,280
1840. 8 166 1841 . 1 771 1848 5,154 dec. 1852 . . 5,787
1841. 7,994 1855. 12 68 1849 . . 2,829 1851 . . 1048

Taking into consideration the large number of

cities, seats of courts, of trade and commerce, within a circle of from one to two days ride by railroad (even the monsters, London and Paris may now be reached in three days or less from Berlin), and that all these cities are increasing in wealth and population, I can but look upon the growth of this capital as remarkable. True, it has not grown like some of our towns, but then it is not the center of business for such immense back countries as New-York, Philacelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The period of Berlin's rapid development is known in history comparatively recent. It is first known in history as a place of fishermen, whose buts upon the banks of the Spree formed a little village or two where the Margrave, Albert the Bear, built himself a residence in 1163. In 1590 its population was 12,000; twelve years after it was reduced to 5,000 by a pest, but in 1618, at the beginning of the Thirty years war it had recovered from its loss This long war was a great blow to the young capital, which consisted of two towns joined—Coin and Perlin: during its continuance it sank to 6,000. and thirteen years after the peace of Westphalia, that is is 1661, it numbered 6,500.

how came the persecution of the Protestants in France and as the Great Elector of Brandenburgh was not troubled with any constitutional scruples which prevented him from protecting and encour-aging domestic industry and the development of rest grees of his Electorate, he invited a large band of the bar ished Huguenots to Berlin, settled them here and encouraged them in establishing their manufactures. See the effect. In 1661, the pepulation was 6 500: 1680, 9,800: 1685, 17,400: 1688, 20,000: 1700, 28,500: 1713, 50,000.

Frederick I followed the example of the Great Elector, and made Berlin a refuge for the oppressed Protestants of Bohemia, adding their skill and inustry in various arts and handicrafts, to those of his French and native subjects. A French and a Bohemian church still exist here, and the descendar ts of those people still add annually to the wealth During his reign and that of the barbarous father of the famous Frederick II, every effort was made to extend and beautify the city, and a few figures will show how successfully. In 174 the population was 95 000; in 1756, 128,000 en years war diminished the number, but in 1773 it was larger than ever, 134,000. At the time of Napoleon's conquest it had reached 184,000, but at the conclusion of the war of 1816, it was reduced again to 178 000.

No sooner was peace concluded, and that breaker of solemn promises to his people. Frederick William III, had gained actual possession of his share of the spoils of Europe, than the system, devised by von Stein and upheld by von Hardenburg, of developing the resources of the monarchy by a thorough plan of internal improvement, of all means of communication, and of pretection to do mestic industry, went into full operation, and the capital began to feel its good effects. In twelve years this city was a barren, sandy plain, with Hamburg, Breslau, Dresden, Leipsic, Magdeburg. all now within six to twelve hours ride by railroad at that time the business center of a comparatively small district, added over 55,000 to the number of its population-numbering in 1828 no less than 236,830. It may be said that its being a court residence and having some 30,000 soldiers sta-tioned in it in some degree accounts for the increase. In some degree, it may, but to no great extent is that a sufficient explanation. Twentyeight years have not yet passed since that cenars, and yet over 218,000 souls have been added to the number of her inhabitants.

If one would see the reason of the prosperity of this city in spite of the load of taxes it is compelled to carry by its despetic government, he has but to examine the policy of that government in respect to domestic labor and then walk through the unfashiousble quarters and behold the results of bad policy. The huge chimneys of the factories which produce her locomotives, her cloths, her engines, and the thousand articles of necessity and

luxury of every day life, beich forth their smoke and steam in her own atmosphere and not in that of Birmingham or Manchester. Her little river Spree is clouded and discolored by a succession of factories and tanyards extending, except in the reighborhood of the palace and museums, from the river gate at one end of the town quite to that of the other. She makes her own porcelain, casts her own statues, bores her own cancon, grinds her own flour, spins her own cotton, dyes her own call coes, weares her own broadcloth—I declare I do not know what she does not produce: unless it be her sugar, and that is made of beets half a day's ride only away; and ever since she began to exchange her own products for the Magdeburg sugar. the price of it has fallen until the poorest people use loaf sugar in their coff-e, which must be imported. Just now Berlin, like all Prussia, in spite of England, and to the great wrath of Bie London Times, is flourishing to an unexampled rate. You see this everywhere. Houses are enlarging, vacant lots are giving place to noble blocks, lower stories are turning into shops, business of every kind is brisk, and Russian money chinks in the pockets of the laborer. Wages must soon rise, and though the correspondent of the Taunderer thinks things are beginning to look dangerously, owing to the rise in prices of the necessaries of life, as long as British Free trade is prevented from purting out furnace fires and shutting up mines and factories, and Prussia remains at peace, he will find little comfort in any hope that this Gov-ernment will suffer from not letting Manchester and Birmingham eat the bread of German work-

Without going further in this letter into the effect of the Prus inn tariff system, I will merely add that Berlin capital is building up many a manufacturing village and town upon the various railroads which diverge from the city, and that the splendid results of the steady uniform protection of Prussian in-dustry for half a century are to be seen most clearly in other parts of the kingdom. This topic must not be brought up at the tail of a letter.

To return to the census of the city. The jure divino principle that peoples and nations are created that kings may have somebody to rule and fight with is the principle tere as all over Europe-England hardly excep ed-where the jure extends to the aristocracy-to the Johnny Russell and that hoary old traitor, Palmer-ston, for instance, and the famous warriors at the head of the Crimean army-langhing stocks throughout the continent, in spite of their blood

Von Stein devised his policy for the improv ment of the Prussian people to make that people great. His master adopted it to make them a stronger basis for his throne. Napoleon left him poor and feeble: it was necessary for him to adopt such a course as would enable him to squeeze the most from the great orange-the nation. policy has been successful, and Prussia is a foridable power. It is astonishing how squee; able the people are!

The comparison of the increase of Berlin for the last three years, with that of many years pre-ceding, however, shows a slight mistake upon the part of the present ministry in forcing upon the city government the necessity of some ne lations mentioned above. The revival of the old guild laws to such an extent as they are now in force here, is said to be owing in a great measure to the fancy of the King for all that belongs to the middle ages, though, as I have said, this sugared the pill of reaction to the palates of the "masters" of the various trades. Some of the smaller vexations of which I spoke in my last letter have been removed from the path of people coming to the city seeking service or places as journeymen, save in the cases of young men just out of their ap prenticeship. In case of girls they bring a certifi cate from their parents and another from the police of their native town or village, and the religious questions are thus disposed of. But the difficulty of obtaining a settlement or permission to exercise a trade has been increased by entarging the property qualification. All persons in search of employment have fourteen days allowed them to seek, and if they do not find-for the text on this point does not always hold good-they must within twenty-four hours leave the city.

Another new law reduces the number of such as have property and move hither to live upon its proceeds, as it imposes a heavy tax upon their dwellings in case they purchase, and draws from

them a percentage upon their incomes.

Probabl, some changes will be made this Winter when the Chambers come together, for the monopolies given to the guilds (I use this word, thinking of none better) makes living much dearer, and all together results in ciminishing the "squeezability of the city, and as soon as the ministry is assured of this there will be a change.

The small offices in the little towns and villages of the peasants are all filled by appointment of the Government, and it is a rare thing the appointees are natives of the place in which they hold their offices. The result of this system is to bring upon the bands of the Government every year a greater or less number of superannuated officials or their widows, who receive a pension in proportion to their previous salaries Most of these people as soon as they are relieved of the necessity of residing among the peasants remove to some city, small or large, as their means will allow. Those who have property in addition to their pensions seek some larger town, where they may enjoy the opera, theater, music and so on, or can have the advantage of higher-class schools for such of their children as are still joung. With this class a difference in the cost of living of fifty thalers added to an increase of twenty-five or thirty in taxes, is sufficient to decide their choice between Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, Breslau or Cologne. Hence the effect of the new income tax upon the growth of this city.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Pleagues, Nos. 4.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt Place, from a cianola and Galveston, arrived this morning, bringging San Antonio papers of the 25th and Austin of the trault., Galveston to the 1st inst, and a number of

other exchanges.

The San Automio Texan of the 25th has the follow-

Our correspondent at Eagle Pass, in a private dis-Our correspondent at Engle Pass, in a private dis-patch, remarks that Gen. Langberg has assed the merchants this side of the Rio Grande to raise a sub-scription to pay for the damages done by the barning of the city of Fiedras Negras, and remarks, 'that' this 'very town is built mostly and supported by plunder 'received form the east side at the Rio Grande.' The headquarters of the army have been estab-lished in our city for the last few weeks and numbers of the United States beggage wagons may be seen daily arriving and departing.

daily arriving and departing.

The Gaireston News of the 1st has the following:

Nearly all our exchanges from the interior speak of sharp from the interior speak of sharp from the separation of the country. The weather in Galveston for several days past has been unusually mild for this season of the

Matagorda county has been visited during the past with with sime severe weather and I be Chronicle says much of the open cotton was coubtless bearen from the boil, thus scattering the measure proceeds of the planter's labors for the season to the boisterous

A letter dated Houston, Oct. 31, to The Galeeston

News, says:

The prospect, I learn of the segar-planters in the actor ing county is more flattering.

The oction crop is being rapidly gathered and brought to market. Our farming community seem in high spirits. Immigrants are coming in by the land

the Harris and railroad, says:
From the exections is ely made by the counties west of the Brazos, we have little doubt before another year this road will be extended to the Colorado

Galession News, speaking of the extension of

Major Neighbors, writing to Gov. P. ase, anys there is a prospect of some trouble with the northern Communicates, and seems to antisipate an attack on the routler settlers, who are wholly approsected.

Gen. Smith has communicated to Gov. Pease an fficial order from the headquarters of the

the kind from the mines of Pennsylvania or Indiana, and the quantity is said to be in abasetible.

The Houston Telegraph is inclined to the opinion that an average crop of cotton will be made in Texas.

The same paper mentions that Thomas Affleck, esquis now making a replement in Washington county, about reventy miles from Houston, where he will establish the statement of the language of the same paper.

lish an extensive corticultural farm, and add's:

Mr. Affleck has done more than any o her man to
improve the fruit of the south - west, and will be a most valuable acquisition to the entire State. It is reported that he intends to feece in the entire tract of land, about three thousand acres, probably for the benefit of the pasturage and keeping of stock at home and in a gen-

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION .- A correspondext of The St. Louis Intelligenc r wil es as follows Topena K. T , need, Oct. 27, 1855. Messas additions: The Free State convention of Kamas, holding at Topers, has just a journed until Mondsy morning at 9 o'clock. The business is yet mostly in the hands of committees who have not matured their reports, and co sequently there has been in the before the convention of importance. This morning a resolution was introduced giving a sest within the rails to Mrs Clarinda Chapman to report for Phe Kansas Intelligencer, she being the wife of the editor. Two or three votes were taken on the resolution and amendments. On division it was a tie, the chair amendments. On division it was a tie, the throwing a casting vole for the lady. Ayes a birg called the sym. athy for the lady increase

on voted for her somission to fourteen against Alimated discussion arose yesterday on a resolu-tion introduced by Mr. Delahay of Leavenworth. ditor of The Territorial Register) indersing the Katasa Nebiaska bill, and falling back on the squitz saversignty principle. This was an effort to raise the sovereignty principle. This was an effort to raise the Whig and Democratic issue, and resulted in considerable a tercation. Dr. Knassel of Lawrence was the most promon no opposer of the resolution and contended that they adopting the resolution in the Convestion would not only inderes the object inable feature of that bill but raise a question on the authority of dongress, to which it was the intention of the people of this Territory to append. Amendments and counter-resolutions followed each other in rapit succession: at one time the wrole matter was land on the table, but it was alled up in the afternoon of yest-rday, and in see the special number for max. Thursday.

GREAT EXCUREMENT AT DONIPHAN-THE WAS COM-MENCED. - We take the following from The Squatter

merceg h extra: We learn from Mr. Newman of Doniphan that Samuel Collins of that clace was killed this morning about sucrise by Pat. Lau, blin. As far as we have been able to learn, the circum-tapees are as followed Mr. L ughin receity made an exposition of the

Mr. L'ughin re entry made an exposition of the midnight organization existing among the Abolition-ists in the Territory called the "Grand Ends appear" and Regiments of the Kansas Legion." Collins, it seems, was colonel of the of the regiments and determined to force Mr. Laughlin to a retraction or kill him. In accordance with this determination he and hardest Abolitoria a proceeded this morning. some treeler brother Abolitionis's proceeded this morning to sees out Mr. Leughlin a did-manded an unqualified retraction of his recent confession, and upon qualified retraction of his recent contess in, and upon Mr L s retusing to make any concession whatever collins immediately enspied his gun at him Laughlin, and then fired at him, but forth stelly the weapon was turned aside by a speciator. Mr. Laughlin them rew a revolver and fired on his opponent, killing him

We regret to learn that Mr. L. was dangerous burt in the confirm by a kmfr-wound in the side. We are also informed that his friend, Mr. Lynch, a member of the Pro-Slavery party, was wounded in the head

by the discharge of a gim.

Thus it is that the fight so long talked about has begun, and it is to be boped that it will not be discontinued until Karsas Territory is rid of this "higher la . and blood thirsty set of negro thieves and out-

Archison, Oct. 31, 1835

THE CITY OF NEWARK No. III.

PATENT LEATHER MANUFACTORIES; THE AGGREGATE OF THE LEATHER BUSINESS. We have been told that the first patent leather made in this country was about 1826, by Mr. S-th Boyden, a very ingenious citizen of Newark, who about that time erected a fac any for the purpose. Not long after, Mr. David Crockett began the business, and we presume these are the 'two patent-leather manufactor ee' mentioned by Gordon's Gazetteer. For a number of years the processes were not made public, and people were net allowed to look into these my sterious buildings as much as they cesired. Crockett's factory, if our memory is correct, was situated above the court house, on what are now the extensive and very ele geni grounds of William Rapkin, esq., a Newark hatter, who is now reaping the fruits of industry and enterprise in the sensible are of a large fortune amassed thereby. How extensively the manufacture of ispanred leather was carried on at these establishments we have not learned, but we suppose it must have been very smail.

A few days since we visited the most extensive patent leather manufactory in Newark, said to be the largest in this country. It is on the hill above Newark, on the Morris canal, a few rods above the inclined plane, and it has grown to its present dimensions within less than ten years. The manufactory occupies about two scree of ground and has buildings which tegether make nearly 1,000 feet in length by 30 in bread h, and three stories high. These buildings surround the square, leaving a large yard in the center for drying the leather during the finishing process. It will be a curiosity to specify some particulars concerning this mammoth establishment. The fifty-horsepower engine which propels the machinery and furnishes steam for warming all the shops, and also all the ovens, is in the north-east corner of the block. Descending into the lower room, immediately south of the engine, we come to the tachery, where 500 large bides are tanged a week, and to one who remembers an the laborious processes of the old tanneries, pumping, turning the hides, in the vals, &c. the saving labor in this establishment by machinery is a pleasing feature. The men work as hard now as then, but accomplish a great deal more. We counted twenty six vate in which large numbers of hides were undergoing a stirring process in bark-liquor by means of wheels, some six feet in diameter and four feet breadth, resembling a common undershot water-wheat. These are driven clowly by steam, and not only lessen the manual labor of turning the hides, but hasten the tenning process. After reaching a certain stage in this process, the hides are raised into the story apove. to pass through the splitting machines, which are also driven by the steam-engine. Some very thick hides are split twice, and all of them once. The working o these machines is one of the most beautiful sights in the whole establishment, cutting a hide through with the utmost precision, and at just such a thickness as is derived. The machine is so perfect that it can be set to split accurately a calfakin or sheepskin.

The hides thus split furnish two grades of leather the one for the first quality of patent leather for car inges, &c.; the other for a second quality used for dashboards, trucks, &c. After being split, the leather s again put into the vats, and the tanning is completed. It is then stret hed on frames, and placed in the large drying room, which is so constructed as to have a free circulation of air from without, and also from a blowing machine in the south east corner of the block. When cried it goes into the currier's shop to be shaved, softened, and glazed for the japenning coess. The softening of the leather is done by machinery, contrived, as we have heard, under Mr. Howe's supervision, by which a very labored and slow proces is avoided. The engine, tannery, dryingtoom, s litting machines, and carrying shops are all on the east side of the block.

If we go now to the nerth-west corner, we come to a shop where all the blocking ma erials are compounded, and it is not a particularly inviting piece. On the north and west sides are the shope for blacking the leather, and also the ovens for subjecting the Giv. Smith has communicated to Gov. Pease an efficial order from the headquarters of the army, an numering that the second regiment of cavary a Jefferson barracks will proceed by marcines across the communicing that the second regiment of cavary as Jefferson barracks will proceed by marcines across the communicing general of the department of Telass.

The Goundes Inquirer of the 17th uit reports delightful weather for the past two weeks, and says:

Notwithstanding the worms, rot, &c. it is make as much cord on as he can conveniently pict out.

The Victoria delegations, rot, &c. it is make as much cord on as he can conveniently pict out.

The Victoria delegations as large body of bitimizons coal has been discovered in the upper part of its as ingular item that in this manufactory we say a large body of bitimizens, and also the overs for suggesting the leather, and also the overs for suggesting the leather, and also the overs applying the backing the works an attentive the leather, and also the overs applying the backing the works an attentive the leather, and also the overs the quarter and stodomen. He, however, manages to take the bisched to the requisite amount of heat to make it take a high fluish. Before applying the backing the backing the backing the back it take a high fluish. Before applying the backing the backing the backing the back it takes a high fluish. Before applying the backing the backing the back it takes a high fluish. Before applying the backing the back it takes a high fluish. Before applying the backing the backing the back it takes a high fluish. Before applying the backing th

warming the shope and beating the ovens! Having received the necessary blacking and hearing, the leather et il stretched on the frames is exposed to the arn in the yard. When we were there, there was and full of these frame, giving a more impressive idea of the amount of surface finished here than car be gained in any other way. If we allow twenty for equare feet as the average of the hides, the leather finished in Howel's factory alo e in a year would cover a surface of some fifteen acres, exclusive of what are called the "splits," and including these would cover nearly double that surface! This "guess," which we think does not exceed the truth shows what a large business it is, and gives one reason for the present demand and p ices of raw hides. The pate t leather factories of Newark are actually using semewhere between severty and one hundred serve hides a year!

The leather sow goes to the finisher to be polished and grained as the last process preparatory to being sent off to the market. This description conversa very it adequate idea of the converting of a raw bide ipto the most beautiful carriage leather or sho leather. In about three months after the hide a stripped from the ex it may grace the elegant coach of the millionaire or the tiny foot of some Broadway exquisite, -- an extraordinary change truly, costing cental, labor, ingeruity, and care greater than those who enjoy the product are usually a ware of.

The operations in this manufactory probably furnish a fair basis for calculating the amount of labor, wage. sales, Ac., to the patent leather business of this etc. showing that this article has become one of the gray powers of Newark, and a sea vast increase upon the experimental factory of Mr. Boyden twenty-nine year

In another factory are employed about 160 men who receive \$55,000 in wages a year; that is, mon than \$1,000 a week. Three fifths of these laborers an breigners. They use 500 bices a week, or 26,000, year, worth in the raw state about \$150,000, (this let is not : flicial,) and making sanual sales to the among of \$360,000. The week we were there the raise amounted to the sum of \$10,000. This leather is sent to all parts of the country, and while there we say some packages to be seat to Germany. The gentleman whese name is at the head of this firm is full a energy, and is a hard worker as well as a shread financier. The last six years have told favorably on his fortune.

Beside this manufactory there are nine other se versi of which are doing a very heavy business in patent leather. Six of them are using up and finishing not less than some 1,700 hides a week. Beside these heavy houses there are several doing a thriving business, but on a smaller scale. One of the most intelligest men in the business gave us as his opinion that there ten factories are using every week on an average between 2,000 and 3,000 hides. All these fastories okether use per year \$10 000 worth of lineed oil and from \$40,000 to \$50,000 worth spirits turpentine, or camphere. They give employment to some 750 men is the factories directly, and to many others indirectly. They disburse annually some \$260,000 in wages, making an average to each man per day, for six days is the week, of one collar and ten cents. They are makng as pual sales of about \$1,700,000. When one of have bouses gets a new factory for making the japanuel cloth, the sum total of sales will amount to about two millions of dollars. This factory will be ready shortly to go into operation, and then we suppose this estab istment will be the heaviest in the city of Newark.

It will be seen by blending all the branches of the eather business in Newark that it has become a leading interest in this city, furnishing employment to nearly 1,000 persons, among whom it distributes wages per year of some \$300,000; it consumes nearly ,000 hides a week, or 250,000 a year, beside gostskins, sheep-fel's and carfakins, which in the raw state are worth not far from \$1 250,000, and which, when ready for market, are worth nearly or quite \$3,000,000.

This is certainly a marvelons increase on all the tenneries of Essex county in 1810, pu ting the 32,700 sides of leather of the county that year against the at least 250,000 a year in the city of Newark alone. It is a vast increase on this business in Newark as It was in 1833, being thirteen tanneries then against twenty-four leather establishments now; 103 laborers then employed against near 1,000 now employed; some \$33,000 of wages a year then against some \$360,000 a year now: \$78,000 capital in the business then against we do not know how much, but a very Leavy capital as is evicent; and \$503,000 annual sales then against some \$3,000,000 annual sales now The business now is at least six times as great as it

Beside this, it must not be forgotten that these establishments furnish lapor for a very large number of persons in the country - in Morris, Sussex, and Warres counties, and in Pennsylvania along the Delaware-the eather, tanned and sold " in the crust" to the finishing louses in Newark. Reckoning the entire labor, from the bark-peeling and grinding and tanning of hides si the country factories, until it comes out finished in the various shops at Newark, it is not beyond the truth to say that some two thousand families are dependent note or less on cash received from the leather mansfacturers of Newark. The failure of this business

would affect many more than the capitalists. In these and other facts we do not pretend to exact numbers, but base our calculations on statements made by men engaged in the business and thoroughly posted up in the details, and we believe that if as a curste schedule of the trade in morocco, calf and sheepskins, kipskins and heavy leather for shoes, and n patent and trunk leather, &c., in the city of Newark, were to be made out in detail, the aggregate of labor, wager, and sake would exceed the estimate here made.

In looking through these leather factories and comparing them with times past, one sees the great in creese of foreign operations. In 1820 the census reported less than seven hundred foreigners in the county of Essex who were not naturalized. There are now as many foreigners as that in the leather shops of Newark. Inquiries also satisfied us that only a small proportion of saborers in this business are laving aside any considerable portion of their wages. The most of them real houses, and probably do not get enough shead for a long time of rainy scather. Of these toreigness in the leather-shops a very large proportion are Irish; but a few English, German, and French. So long as business continues what it now is, the most of the laborers will get along easily; but let another last frown on Newark, and the distress of this close will be greater than it was eighteen years ago.

MURDER BY ROWDIES.

The same of the young man who died suddealy on Sunday morning at the residence of his parants, cor ser of Seventy recond street and Bloomingdale road, and from the result of violence, is Russell Eddy, and not "Ader," as recorted in The Tennuse of this morning. It now seems that Mr Eddy was attending a political meeting in the Twenty-second ward, on Friday evening, the 2d inst, on which occasion be gave full expression to his American sentiments, be being termed a Know Nothing.

After the meeting adjourned he left quietly for come, but on the way he was overtaken, as is alleged, by a gang of fereign builtes, who, without provocaon set upon and best him most frightfully about the head, breart and abdomen. He, however, managed